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~~Frank B Rogers~~

## MEDICAL TARGETS IN STRASBOURG AREA

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COMBINED INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES  
SUB-COMMITTEE





S E C R E T

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MEDICAL TARGETS IN STRASBOURG AREA

REPORTS BY

CARL HENZE, CAPT., M.C. ARMY ALSOS  
WILLIAM J. CROMARTIE, CAPT, M.C. ARMY ALSOS

OIOS BLACK LIST ITEM 24  
MEDICAL

COMBINED INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES SUB-COMMITTEE  
G-2 DIVISION, SHAEF(PEAR), APO 413

S E C R E T



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S E C R E T

## INVESTIGATION OF MEDICAL TARGETS IN THE STRASSBURG AREA

1. Forschungsinstitut der Medizinischen Fakultät (Research Institute of the medical faculty) at Burgerspital, Strassburg.

- a. General Data:

This institute was one of the so called "Medizinisch - Wissenschaftliche Institute" of the Reichsuniversität Strassburg and was organized in three sections: Biology, Physics and Chemistry. It was housed in a large four-story building about 120 feet long and 50 feet wide. Apparently the Institute was organized during 1942-43 and was officially opened in March 1944.

- b. Personnel:

- (1) Biology Section:

- (a) Division Chief (Abteilungsleiter):  
Dr. med. Otto Bickenbach.

Bickenbach was at the same time chief of the polyclinic of the University medical school.

- (b) Dr. med. Helmut Ruhl.
    - (c) Dr. med. Fritz Letz.
    - (d) Frä. Hildegunde Barkhausen.
    - (e) Frä. Erika Clotofski.

- (2) Physics Section:

- (a) Division Chief. Prof. Dr. rer. nat.  
Rudolf Fleischmann.
    - (b) Dr. phil. Hugo Neuert.
    - (c) Dr. rer. nat. Erwin Heintz.

- (3) Chemistry Section:

- (a) Division chief:  
Dr. phil. nat. Friedrich Weygand.
    - (b) Dr. chem. Konrad Zimmermann.
    - (c) Kurt Vogelbach.
    - (d) Irmgard von Noorden.



There were 18 other individuals listed in the file as technical personnel in this institute.

c. Fields of Research:

The equipment of the physics section would indicate interest in radio-active isotopes. This assumption is confirmed by statements of Paul Hickel, elektro-technician. The physics section is being investigated by other members of ALSOS.

The fields of research of the chemistry section are indicated in a brief report on the interrogation of Dr. Weygand, who was chief of this section (See Section III part D). His statements were confirmed by Zimmermann and Vogelbach, two of his assistants except for the fact that Zimmermann and Vogelbach stated that Weygand worked with Bickenbach which Weygand denied. Weygand did state that he planned to work with Bickenbach and Fleischmann using radioactive isotopes as tracer substances in studying intermediate metabolism.

Little information could be obtained concerning the studies proceeding in the biology section. According to Zimmermann, Vogelbach, and Weygand, Bickenbach had done preliminary studies with radioactive isotopes..

Dr. Bickenbach, director of the biology section, worked each morning in the polyclinic of the university hospital and each afternoon in the research institute. According to Weygand, he came to Strassburg in 1942.

The entire equipment and the records had been removed from the laboratories of the biology section. Statements of Weygand, Vogelbach, Zimmermann and Hickel indicate that in February, 1944, Bickenbach moved his laboratories to Fort Fransecky. Hinkel stated that for two years previously, work had been underway in that location preparing laboratories, and that in February, 1944, Bickenbach moved part of his laboratories to this place. In June 1944, he moved the remaining part of his equipment, including an electronmicroscope. More information concerning the studies of the biology section will therefore be given in the report on the laboratories at Fort Fransecky.



## II. Fort Fransecky, formerly Fort Ney.

a. Location:- Ten (10) kilometers north east of Strassburg. Close to the Rhine.

b. Description of building and equipment:

(1) This fort is constructed along the general pattern of Maginot line forts. It is surrounded by a twenty-yard wide moat which is crossed at one point by a dirt causeway. The fort consists of two wings, each about 160 feet long. The central portion of the building which connects the two wings is underground. The wings are underground except one side of each wing which opens on a court yard. The court yards are surrounded by huge earthworks covered with trees. The laboratories may be entered through underground tunnels which connect with the main entrance or through the court yards which are reached by underground passages leading from the main entrance. See photographs 1, 2, 3.

Each wing of the fort is two stories high, each floor being divided into eight rooms approximately 20 by 40 feet. These rooms are well lighted by windows opening on to the above described court yards. There is a total of 32 rooms. Each one of these is equipped with outlets for gas, water, electricity, etc. and most of them contain work benches and laboratory tables of various types.

One wing of the fort had been occupied by a physics laboratory which is being investigated by other members of ALSOS. The second floor and a portion of the first floor of the other wing was occupied by the biology section of the Research Institute of the Medical Faculty of Strassburg University and will be described in some detail. The portion of the laboratory occupied by the institute consisted of six rooms used as laboratories, three rooms and outside runways used as animal quarters, a large store room and a room near the animal quarters which contained an incinerator.

The rooms used as laboratories may be described as follows:

Room A - On each side of this room were chambers constructed of concrete, steel and fitted on two sides with wire-reinforced glass. The chambers were alike except that one was larger than the other. A diagram of the larger chamber is inclosed. Air tight seal of the door was effected by a rubber contact around its edge. To improve the seal the workers had apparently used long strips of adhesive tape which were still found pasted on the wall of the chamber. In the center of the door was a round opening about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. Around this opening was a circle of small nails projecting about one inch above the outer surface of the door, suggesting that some type of equipment had been attached over this opening.

The ventilator system of the chamber is indicated by the diagram and by pictures # 5, 6, and 7. Between the electric motor



driven "Exhaust pump" and the chamber there was an air tight cut-off mechanism which is not indicated in the diagram. The pipe labeled "Sampling tube" in the diagram was about 3 1/2 feet above the floor and was threaded on its outer end, its probable function being indicated by the term. The ten inch pipe labeled "fresh air inlet" (No.6 of diagram) extended from the chamber into the hall of the building. The outer end could be sealed by means of a gas tight plate similar to that of an autoclave. This pipe is apparently part of the ventilator system (exhaust mechanism) of the chamber.

Within the so-called "animal cage" which was attached to the ceiling there were two electric outlets (No. 2 of diagram). One of the three gas cocks (No.4 of diagram) was connected to a pipe leading from a tank of compressed air, another to a tank of oxygen and the third to a pipe which terminated in room F described below. This third pipe apparently had been connected to a piece of equipment which had been removed.

In one corner of the chamber was a ring stand supporting two centrifgrade thermometers which were graduated between  $-5^{\circ}$  and  $200^{\circ}$ .

The other equipment of this room is indicated by a photograph (No.4) developed from a negative found in the laboratory. From personal papers found in the desk this laboratory was apparently used by Dr. Ruhl. At the time of inspection the room was in great disorder. Equipment was scattered over the floor and the floor was covered with straw suggesting possible plans to burn the laboratories which were forestalled by surprise seizure of the premises. The other laboratories were in a similar state. Fritted glass gas filters, one of which was packed with glass wool, and gas absorption columns filled with a white chemical compound were found in this room, also there were two large commercial flow meters for measuring gases. A reprint by G. Riedel and H. Ruska published from the Laboratory for ultramicroscopy of the Siemens-Schuckert A.G. in Berlin (Kolloidztschr. 96 : 86-96, 1941) entitled "Übermikroskopische Bestimmung der Teilchenzahl eines Sols über dessen areodispersen Zustand", was found on a table in this room. This paper describes a technique for the determination and count of smallest colloidal particles in precipitated aerosols, using the electron microscope. This document is being forwarded to Lt.Col. H. I. Cole, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D.C., for distribution.

Room B - Along one side of this room was an air tight chamber similar in construction to the smaller one found in the adjacent room. The exhaust mechanisms of the chamber and of the small one in Room A were connected to the same exhaust pump and stack. The opposite wall was occupied by a chemistry hood and a group of small animal cages. Scattered over the floor of this room were various types of equipment including the following:



small centrifuge  
hot air oven (type Heraeus)  
unused petri dishes  
ring stands  
clamps  
tripods  
water manometer  
test tubes  
photographic enlarging equipment  
wash bottles  
rubber and glass tubing  
gas filters made of fritted glass  
a gas mask canister with about two  
inches of heavy 1.1/2 inch pipe  
welded to the outlet of the canister.  
The free end of the pipe was threaded.

A copy of a list of equipment found in this room follows:  
The list was made up on paper bearing the address of the Medical  
Research Institute of Strassburg University.

Inhaltsverzeichnis der Kisten (Contents of boxes)

Kiste Nr. 1.

Grosses Mikrotom

2 Transformatoren 220/8 Volt (Präpariermikroskop)

Handspektroskop

Satz Alkoholspindeln

Viskosimeter

Kiste Nr. 2

Kongresszentralblatt

Kiste Nr. 3

3 Schalttafeln für Dampföpfe

3 Widerstände für Mikroskopierlampen

1 Mikroskopierlampe

1 Thermoregler für Wasserbrutschrank

Kiste Nr. 4

2 Ultrathermostaten

1 Erkameter

1 Elektrowchnelldialysator

1 Satz Thermometer zum Ultrathermostaten

Kiste Nr. 5

Topf für Ultrathermostat

Spirometer

Regulierbares Wasserbad

1 Satz Wageglaschen

4 Zangen für Geräte



Kleines Wasserbad mit Filz  
1 Mikroskopierlampe  
Chloridometer nach Strauss  
26 Aerometer  
Xanthoproteinometer  
Bilirubinometer  
Haemometer  
Autenriethkolorimeter  
Hasenohrmarken  
2 Mikroskopierlampen  
Spaltlampen mit Stativ  
2 Spaltlampen mit Stativ  
1 Spaltlampe ohne Stativ  
3 Drahtkorbe

Nr. 6

Nr. 7

Lumineszenzmikroskop  
Panphot  
Apothekerwaage  
Handzentrifuge

Nr. 8

Op. - Deckenlampe mit Zubehohr  
Zubehohr zum Elektronenmikroskop (Gestell)  
Verschiedene Thermometer für Trockenschrank  
Abflussrohr & andere Armaturen zum Dampftopf  
1 Polarimeter  
1 Laborwecker  
Reduzirventil zum Diaferometer  
Kasten mit Pipetten  
3 Entwicklerschalen  
Photokasten mit Mattscheibe für Filme  
Waschschüsseln für Op. Eimer f. Op.  
Kongresszentralblatt

Nr. 9

Instrumentenkocher  
Instrumentenhalter  
Seide & nadeln  
Pinzetten, Kocherklemmen & Kornzangen  
Ruchklemmen  
Skalpelle  
Spritzen & Kuhn's Präzisions Rekordspritzen  
Spritzenbehälter  
Mausetisch  
Augen - & Ohrenspiegel  
Hamometer  
Hamoglobinskala  
Blutkörperchenzahlpipetten (Ery & Leuko)



Hansaplast  
Sterilisiertrommel  
Narkosemaske  
Atherspritzflasche  
Handschuhe  
Spatel

### Nr. 9

#### Teile zum Übermikroskop

Rohrenteile  
sämtlicher Zubehör (Schlüssel, Blenden usw.)  
Plattengiessapparatur  
Zaponlack  
Osmiumsäure  
Kassettenstander  
1 Karthotekkasten mit Chemikalien  
Farben, sonstige Chemikalien für Histologie u. Bakteriologie  
1 Abzieher für Mikrotommesser  
1 Gefriermikrotom  
2 grosse Mikrotommesser a  
4 mittlere " " b  
2 " " c  
4 kleine " " c Gefriermikrotom  
1 Kopierapparat  
Panphotgrundgestell  
Zentrifugenwaage  
Paraffin  
Teile vom Kuster Paraffinbrutschrank Nr. 10712  
2 Thermometer  
2 Heizpatronen  
4 Bretter  
1 Thermoregler  
Leitzmikroskop Nr. 16 a  
Objektträger & Deckgläser versch. Grösse  
Präparatewarmtisch  
Chemikalien zur Bakteriologie & Histologie  
Autenriethkolorimeterzubehör: Keile  
1 Seitzfilter  
1 Tonfilter

### Nr. 10

Blutsenkingsapparat  
1 Mikroskopierlampe ohne Widerstand  
Holzgestell für Fotoplatten  
Drahtgestell  
1 kl. Gewichtssatz  
Protokolle zum Übermikroskop  
Formulare " "  
Reagenzglasdeckel



Nr. 11

3 Töpfe Porzellan für Foto  
Chemikalien (wenig)

Nr. 12

Nr. 13

Chemikalien

Nr. 14

1 Schalttafel für Trockensterilisator  
1 regulierbares Wasserbad  
1 Experimentiergasmesser gross  
8 Drahtkörbe  
Kuvetten zum Interferometer  
Aufhängevorrichtung Zentrifuge  
Pipetten zu 10 ccm und 1 ccm  
2 elektr. Kochplatten  
2 Pipettenstative

Nr. 15

5 Glasplatten zu Op. Tischen  
Glasschalen und Halter  
Mikromanipulator  
Tensiometer  
Stationsbarometer  
Leitzkolorimeter  
2 Ersatzrohren zum Übermikroskop  
1 binokulares Mikroskop  
Kleine Experimentiergasmesser  
Pipettensortiment  
Thermometer  
Zentrifugengläser  
Wasserbad  
Spaltlampe  
Dreiweghahn

Nr. 16

Glasplatten  
Platte Panphot  
Kuster Paraffinschrank Nr. 197/98  
2 Hamgezentrifugen mit Zubehör  
2 Zentrifugen  
Wasserbad  
Op. tische  
2 Op. Lampen  
Weckeruhr  
1 Porzellantrog (foto) 2 Holzdeckel  
Korken - Filter



Nr. 17

Unausgepackt Abs. Pfeiffer Wetzlar 47155/2

Nr. 18

1 Projektionsapparat

Movikon Vergrosserungsstativ

Leica-Stariv

Kolorimeter Ap. Nr. 385 fur monochromatisches Licht n. Moll

Nr. 19

Dipolmessgerät

Nr. 20

Mikroskope der Med. Kl. I

Kongresszentralblatt

Nr. 21

Chemikalien

Nr. 22

Nr. 23

zum Quarzspektrographen

Lose Teile

Stoffwechselkasten (Interferometer)

2 Gestell Op. tisch

1 Gestell fu Irrigator .

1 gestell fur Waschbecken (Op.)

Hareus Ventilator-trockenschrank

Dampfkessel

Sterilisator

Kuster Brutschrank I. Nr. 57 m. Gestell

Trockenschrank Nr 412

Trockenschrank Chemie

Kuster Trockenschrank mit Gestell Ohne Nummer

1 Feuer loscher

Between this room and the main hall was a room which apparently housed the electron microscope.

Room C - This room contained material which would indicate that it had been set up as a histopathological laboratory. There were small containers used for quick freezing. A few blocks of tissue embedded in paraffin were found, and sent to the 1st General Medical Laboratory.

Room D - This room was set up as a chemistry laboratory. No special equipment was found. The usual chemical glassware was present including two glass distilling apparatus.

Room E - This room contained a medical library. There

were text books of pathology, anatomy, hisology, general biology and copies of journals found covered the subjects of hygiene, immunology, bacteriology, pathology, physiology, therapeutics, chemistry and physics, these were published between 1915-1944. Many reprints covering general medical subjects were found. No field of special interest was indicated by the reprints.

Room F - This room contained no equipment. There were many electric outlets and pipes which apparently had been connected to equipment.

Room G - This room was set up for a chemistry laboratory with a large bench in the center. It contained no equipment and apparently had never been used.

Room H - This room was in the central portion of the building completely underground. The walls of this room were burned and the floor was covered with a thick layer of ashes indicating that a large amount of material had been burned here.

The animal quarters were on the ground floor and were reached through a tunnel. They were of moderate size and apparently contained a variety of animals including rabbits, guinea pigs and monkeys. One guinea pig was the only animal present. In the tunnel leading to the animal house were found two upright, gas-operated autoclaves, which were not set up for operation. Near the animal house was a room containing a moderately sized coal operated incinerator.

On the first floor was a store room containing many tanks of CO<sub>2</sub>. Several tanks of compressed air were found in laboratories described above.

A store room adjacent to the above described laboratories contained a large amount of new glassware. This consisted of the following types of materials:

- Test tubes
- Centrifuge tubes
- Pipets
- Beakers
- Erlenmeyer flasks
- Graduated cylinders
- Suction flasks
- Watchglasses
- Glass funnels
- Buchner funnels
- Glass tubing
- Reflux condensers



volumetric flasks  
burettes  
mortars and pestles  
fritted glass gas filters  
gas wash bottles (Gaswaschflaschen)  
gas absorption columns, etc.

Correspondence signed by Dr. Bickenbach indicates that the following special equipment was either used or on order for use in this laboratory:

1 - "Ultrarotabsorptionsschreiber" (a very expensive piece of equipment, 1700 RM used for measuring the concentration of one gas in a mixture of gases)

2 - Elektroschnelldialysatoren (Electro-rapid dialyzers).

3 - Electron microscope

4 - "Laboratoriums - Injector-Sauggerät (assumed to represent a high pressure dispersal unit).

c. Personnel:

Records and interrogation of personnel of the Medical Research Institute at Strassburg indicate that the personnel of the ciology section of the medical research institute listed above (Section 1 Par C) also constituted the staff of the biologic laboratory at the Fort.

d. Additional Information:

(1) A copy of a P.W. interrogation report which relates to this Fort follows: see section III.

III. F.W. Interrogation Report.

E X T R A C T

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARMY  
MU 500 CSDIC  
APO 758 US ARMY

GERMAN RESEARCH CENTERS AND FACTORIES IN STRASBOURG AREA

1. GAF RESEARCH CENTRE (FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT DER LUFTWAFFE)

The code name of this center was "ELEKTROTECHNISCHER INSTITUT". It was located in Fort FRANZ SACKY (formerly Fort NEY). PW, who was responsible for the security and AA defenses of all the factories of STRASBOURG, was never permitted to enter this Fort. He knew only two scientists of this research center - DR. BICKENBACH and Dr. STEIN, both specialists in internal diseases. Beg Nov 44 DR. BICKENBACH told PW that his experiments were not yet completed. When FW wished to establish an arty OP on top of the Fort, Dr. BICKENBACH was afraid that the observers would be harmed by the poisonous fumes of the new gas he was experimenting with. These fumes passed through numerous chimneys which extended above the top of the Fort.

SOURCE

KAISER, Willi, Lt. Col., Chief of Staff to the German Military Commander of STRASBOURG. He is an anti-Nazi and was exceptionally cooperative and talkative during interrogation.

Rating: B-? Date of Inf: 20 Nov 44 Interrogator: A.Z.

AC. P. REPORT

Given to ALSOS by  
Major Abbit, Scientific Br.

(2) Letters from Dr. BICKENBACH indicate that he had obtained a high priority to purchase materials for experimental work.

(3) According to Paul Hickel (electron technician) the valuable equipment of this laboratory was sent during October and November 1944 to two places in Baden:

(a) Tauberbischofsheim (not far from Würzburg)

(b) Weyersheim



(4) Interrogation of Prof. Dr. Friedrich Weygand on 27 December 1944.

This 33 year old organic chemist and former director of the chemistry section of Forschungs Institut der Medizinischen Facultat in Strassburg was questioned for the purpose of obtaining further data on the activities of this institute. He appeared friendly and cooperative in giving information concerning his own line of research but remained essentially non-communicative concerning the researches of Prof. Bickenbach at Fort Fransecky.

The following problems were studied by Weygand:

- (a) Intermediate metabolism using radio-active isotopes.
- (b) Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> as they play a part in intermediate metabolism
- (c) Plant growth inhibiting substances (extracts from tomatoes) with the idea in mind of obtaining a substance is inhibiting the growth of neoplastic cells.
- (d) Investigation of the mechanism of action of chemotherapeutic agents.
- (e) Adaptation of substances related chemically to nylon for the purpose of preparing absorbable surgical sutures.

Dr. Weygand stated that Dr. Bickenbach used the electron microscope to study viruses and bacteria and claimed to know nothing about the use of the airtight chambers.

#### COMMENTS:

The presence of the three chambers of the type described above suggest that investigations dealing with the dispersion of agents and their possible effect on animals were either underway or planned. The aspect of the laboratories and equipment indicated that everything was new and little used. Equipment present and on order (See paragraph b, Section II) indicated that the nature of the agents under examination were of a chemical rather than a biologic nature. The chambers do not appear suitable in construction for the study of highly active biological agents. Although careful search did not reveal the presence of any agents suitable for chemical warfare, it is suspected that the installation may have been constructed for the purpose of testing chemical warfare agents or simulated BW agents. The finding of the above mentioned reprint by Riedel and Ruska would tend to explain the presence of the electron microscope and substantiate the assumption that aerosols were being investigated. The fact that evidence of only a limited amount of bacteriologic study was found speaks against this

assumption that this installation was primarily intended for the investigation of BW although certain fundamental problems of dispersion may have been studied.

Careful study of the equipment referred to as "atomizers" in the report of Lt. Colonel W. Howard to the Chief of Preventative Medicine, European Theater of Operations, dated 11 December 1944, indicates that this apparatus could not be used for the purpose of creating aerosols. Attempts to obtain further information concerning the nature of the work underway in this laboratory are contemplated. Prof, Dr. Stein, dean of the Medical School of Strassburg University for several years and administrative director of the Forschungsinstitut der Medizinische Fakultät is available for questioning. Also Miss Clotofsky, who worked as an assistant at the Fort is available. The fact that these individuals are being held in Southern France is responsible for the delay in interrogation.



14. Hygienisches Institut der Universität (Institute of Hygiene  
of the University).

a. Location:

3, Adolf Kussmaulstrasse, Strassburg.

b. Description of Building:

A plain, rectangular, four storey building, constructed around a central courtyard. Equipment and distribution of space is that typical of a teaching and research institution of this character. The nature of some of the equipment and apparatus indicates that special interest was taken in virus research. Evidence of this assumption will be brought in the next paragraph. A considerable part of the central eastern wing of the building was completely demolished by a direct bomb hit on 25 September 1944. During the attack four members of the staff were killed.

c. Personnel:

1. Director of the Institute since November 1941, Professor Dr. med. Eugen Haagen. Military Rank: Oberstabsarzt der Luftwaffe and Beratender Hygieniker beim, Oberkommando der Luftwaffe. A brief curriculum vitae will illustrate the important positions held by this scientist:

Born 1893 in Berlin

1925 - Joined the bacteriologic division of the Reichsgesundheitsamt, where he was trained under Naendel in bacteriology and serology. Later founded the Laboratory for Experimental Cell and Virus Research within the Reichsgesundheitsamt.

1928 - 29 - Visited the U.S.

1930-33 - Worked as a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation in the yellow fever laboratory in New York (see publications).

1930 - Was made "Regierungsrat" in the Reichsgesundheitsamt.

1933 - Full member of the Reichsgesundheitsamt.

1935 - Professor and division director of Robert Koch Institute, Berlin.

1941 - Appointed full professor and director of the University Institute of Hygiene in Strassburg. A complete list of publications comprising 94 items has been forwarded to the ALSOS Mission Office, Washington, D.C.

2. Deputy Director of the Institute - Professor Dr. med. A Kairies (German) - joined in February 1943; was killed in the street (23 November 1944) when Allied troops entered Strassburg.

3. Chief Assistant and Collaborator of Haagen: Dr. Helmuth Graefe (German). Member of the staff since February 1944, also representative of the S.D. (Sicherheitsdienst).

4. Dr. Helmuth Ostertag (German). Assistant since June 1942. Left for military service in January 1943.

5. Dr. Fritz Eckstein (German). Entomologist in charge of the student laboratory. Killed during air attack in Institute 25 September 1944.

6. Dr. Wilhelm Cording (German). Ordered to Institute by Oberkommando of GAF in February 1944.

7. Dr. Maas (German). Ordered to Institute by Army for training.

8. Dr. Curt Becker (German). Ordered to Institute by Luftwaffe.

9. Dr. Walter Krupe (German). Ordered to Institute by Luftwaffe.

10. Brigitte Crodel (German). Main collaborator and co-publisher of Professor Haagen, technical assistant. Came to Institute with Haagen from "Robert Koch" in Berlin.

11. Annelore Haase (German). Technical assistant. Interned by Allies 7 December 1944.

12. Karolina Wywiorski (German). Collaborator of Professor Haagen. Left Institute for Vienna in 1944 because of illness

13. Inge Marie Schultze (German). Collaborator of Professor Kairies. Joined Institute in June 1944; interned by Allies 7 December 1944.

14. Alexandra von Tschammer u. Osten (German). Assistant to Mademoiselle Schmidt. Joined Institute 1 November 1943. Interned by Allies 7 December 1944.

15. Ilse von der Heyden (German). Co-worker of Professor



Haagen since 1 October 1944; interned by Allies 7 December 1944.

16. Edith Schmidt (French). In charge of student courses and teaching at school for medical technicians. Joined Institute 1 March 1942. Chief informant on occasion of the two visits made to the Institute.

17. Olga Eyer (French). Secretary of Institute. Joined 1 November 1941.

18. Albertine Wiedenkiller (French). Office assistant. Joined Institute in August 1943.

19. Paul Schultze (French). Laboratory diener. Killed in bombing 25 September 1944.

20. Alfred Werling (French). Laboratory diener.

21. Paul Stadtler (French). Animal diener.

22. Willy Beyer (German). Animal diener.

d. Discussion of Special Fields of Research:

A perusal of the files secured in Professor E. Haagen's office at the Institute of Hygiene in Strassburg reveals that four main research projects were under way:

1. Epidemic influenza.
2. Typhus (preparation and testing of vaccine).
3. Epidemic hepatitis (isolation of specific virus).
4. Yellow fever.

The last problem stood in high priority in 1942 (African Campaign), but was gradually abandoned in 1943 and 1944 in favor of the hepatitis and influenza projects. For these projects, Professor Haagen secured research appropriations from three agencies:

1. Reichsforschungsrat.
2. Oberkommando der Luftwaffe (Abteilung Sanitätswesen).
3. Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

The funds allotted to the Institute in the course of the three years during which Haagen was director were considerable and ran into several 10,000 R.M. The files contain the complete correspondence between Haagen and the aforementioned agencies substantiating the assumption that he had considerable "pull" in Luftwaffe circles (Generalerzt Dr. Martius and Dr. Rose - see documents). Top priority (DE) was given to the projects hepatitis and typhus; the former listed under the code "Ikterus Strassburg" and the latter under "Fleckfieber Strassburg."

In brief, the following information concerning the nature and progress of experimental work in the Institute was obtained:

1. Influenza:

Immunization work was carried out with bacteria-free material derived from the mouse lung. This vaccine consisted of a filtrate prepared from various human strains and one swine strain. It was administered to humans (doctors, nurses, student companies, concentration camp inmates) during the influenza season in 1944. Injected intramuscularly (pectoralis) in quantities of 1. cc. and 1.5 cc at intervals of approximately one week, it produced characteristic reactions (upper respiratory symptoms, fever, leucopenia) thought by the clinicians to be favorable signs of the efficacy of the vaccine. Positive evidence of developing immunity, however, was not obtained. Attempts were under way to bring this vaccine into a stable form, for which purpose a vacuum exsiccation process (lyophilization) was used. It was found that infected mouse lungs dried in a vacuum and kept on ice at - 40° C maintained their virulence for at least one year. Furthermore, attempts were being made to cultivate the virus in eggs. The virus was found to multiply rapidly in the chick yolk sack, the allantois, and in the organs of the embryo. Transfers from egg to egg had to take place every 2 - 3 days because they died rapidly. Experiments comparing the potency of the mouse lung vaccine with the egg material were underway.

2. Typhus

Experimental work in this field consisted essentially of the preparation and testing of typhus vaccines prepared from murine and *R. prowazeki* strains. Correspondence shows that strains were also obtained from Giroud at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. Preparations were being made to manufacture typhus vaccine on a larger scale (100,000 doses monthly), for which purpose a request for 30 to 40 technicians had been submitted through channels. Efforts were being directed at obtaining an efficient and stable living typhus vaccine. The stability of lyophilized murine vaccines was investigated; from 5 to 6 months old samples were found to be still active, substantiated by the fact that 4 weeks after application in humans a proteus agglutination titer of 1:2000 was found in several instances. Haagen claims that his live vaccine "produces titer values high above those usually observed with dead vaccines." There is uncontestable evidence (see documents) that experimental work was being carried on among the inmates of a concentration camp at Natweiler (some 30 miles south-west of Strassburg). Prisoners were vaccinated and later infected with virulent strains to establish the degree of immunity. In one known instance, 150 prisoners were vaccinated and then infected - 50 unvaccinated, but infected, controls were also run. The documents showing the results of this work could not be secured at the time, but further attempts are being made.



This work was done through the "Hauptamt der SS (Reichsführer der SS, Amt A, (Institut für Wehrwissenschaft-liche Zweckforschung), through Professor A. Hirt (the anatomist in Strassburg) who appears to have been the chief SS representative at the University. Correspondence on this subject is noteworthy inasfar as Haagen requests that prisoners be furnished in a reasonably good physical condition, pointing out that of a previous lot of 100 prisoners furnished by the SS, 18 died during transportation and only 12 were found to be in a condition suitable for experimental work, provided a period of from 2 - 3 months was allowed to get them into shape (see documents).

### 3. Epidemic Hepatitis:

Based on the assumption that epidemic hepatitis is a communicable disease, efforts were directed at demonstrating the presence of a specific virus in human secretions of individuals ill with epidemic hepatitis. For this purpose, bile of hepatitis patients in various stages of the disease was obtained and after proper treatment, mice were inoculated. Also, spinal fluid, liver puncture material, blood and liver tissue from autopsies was used. In some 12 instances out of 20, the material "took" and characteristic infections were produced in the mouse: bile (9 times - 25 mouse passages), blood (once - 8 mouse passages), liver puncture material (once - 7 passages), autopsy material (once - 14 passages). Transfer from mouse to mouse was carried out by intranasal instillation and intraperitoneally. Three strains of virus were isolated which showed signs of the presence of elementary bodies which stained pale blue with Victoria blue 4 R (Herzberg). These bodies are distinct in form and size (approx. 150 mu). The virus is filterable through Berkefeld #5. The mouse passages were made only with Berkefeld filtrates. The pathologic localization of the virus was found in the livers and lungs of the animals. Histopathologically, the picture is said to resemble closely the one found in humans suffering from hepatitis, i.e. round cell infiltration of the small veins. Occasionally, large quantities of elementary bodies were observed in the liver and lung tissue. Both the pulmonary-hematogenous and the gastro-intestinal routes (possibly through the biliary system) were considered as channels for entry of the infectious agent. No reliable data concerning the incubation period were obtained since the time interval between infection and fixation of the virus in the tissue appears to have varied considerably. The average for the mouse was thought to be around 15 days. No relationship could be established between the duration and gravity of the disease and the number of elementary bodies found. Elementary bodies were also found in the bile sediment of two human cases of hepatitis; these were indistinguishable from those observed in the mouse. Spontaneous virus diseases and influenza virus in mice were carefully excluded and controls were run.

#### 4. Yellow Fever:

As already mentioned in the introductory remarks the work on yellow fever became of secondary importance after the expulsion of the Germans from Africa. A report on the status of his yellow fever work was submitted by Haagen to the Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe in February 1942 and contains essentially the following information:

Efforts to prepare yellow fever vaccines by different methods began in 1941. For the purpose, culture vaccine and vaccine prepared from mouse brain was prepared. Both samples were tested as to toleration in humans (Inmates of an insane asylum nr. Berlin). 230 men in the age group between 14 and 71 were inoculated. The resulting immunity was tested in the mouse. Only culture and brain material containing live virus was used. Since the production of culture vaccine required special laboratory installations not obtainable at the time, experimental work was later restricted to mouse brain exclusively. The procedure established by Peltier, Darieux and collaborators was essentially followed. Serum immunity was tested with the mouse protection test. The sera are said to have contained such large quantities of neutralized antibodies that mice were protected against comparatively high doses of the virus. Specificity was controlled with human immune serum. Haagen feels that the mouse brain method furnishes an effective and usable vaccine which is without ill effects on man. Based on results published by the French authors he believes that immunity lasts approximately one year. After cessation of active research on yellow fever due to changes in the priority status, Haagen was, nevertheless, ordered by the High Command to have 50,000 units of yellow fever vaccine ready at all times.

It appears that during the last weeks before the evacuation of the Institutem some preliminary work was also started on Pensillin. A strain was obtained from the "Pilz-Institut" in Holland and Miss Schmidt (see list of personnel), was charged with the cultivation of the mould, which was claimed by her to be a simple strain of *Penicillium notatum*. So far, no other work except cultivation appears to have been underway.

e. Following is a list of virus strains and other bacteriologic material removed from the Institute and forwarded for examination to the 1st General Medical Laboratory and the Typhus Commission:

1. Typhoid - paratyphoid vaccine.
2. Diagnostic typhus antigen (proteus X19) from  
Krakau.
3. Different strains of smallpox virus from various  
sources



4. Serums from typhus cases (agglutination titer indicated on tubes).
5. Lyophilized culture of typhus Rickettsiae.
6. Egg culture of rickettsiae.
7. Samples of diptheria toxoid.
8. Yellow fever strain from monkeys.
9. Different strain of rabbit myxoma virus.
10. Serum from active cases of epidemic hepatitis.
11. Lyophilized strains of influenza virus.
12. Lyophilized chick embryo culture of R. prowazeki.
13. Yellow fever vaccine prepared from mouse brain.
14. Acetone extracted epidemic typhus vaccine derived from chick embryos.
15. Strain of R. mooseri.

f. Following in "Appendix A" is a Who's Who of German Medical Institutions and Scientists compiled on the basis of a perusal of Haagen's correspondence:

g. Documents of special interest withdrawn from Haagen's files have been forwarded to Major H. J. Osborn, ALSOS Mission Office, Military Intelligence Service, War Department, Room 2D 814, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C., where they may be consulted or requested. They may be classified as follows:

A. Research projects directed by Prof. Haagen:

1. Complete list of Prof. Haagen's publications.
2. Letter dated 21 Jan 44 to President of Reichsforschungsrat giving report on latest status of influenza, typhus and hepatitis work.
3. Correspondence concerning contemplated hepatitis experiment in humans (letter dated 27 June 44).
4. Letter dated 31 July 44 giving report to Surgeon General of GAF on recent conference on Penicillin.
5. Letter dated 7 Oct 44 to Rektor of the University of Strassburg indicating priority ratings of research projects and requesting acknowledgment of Institute of Hygiene as military installation.
6. Correspondence with Paul Giroud of the Pasteur Inst. Paris, concerning manufacture of typhus vaccine.
7. Letter dated 27 Apr 44 to Chief of Luftwaffe concerning the possibilities of using the total chick embryo for the production of typhus vaccine.
8. Letter from Chief of Luftwaffe dated 14 July 43 ordering that manufacture of yellow fever vaccine be stopped.
9. Instructions for administration of yellow fever vaccine (22 Oct 43)
10. Report on status of hepatitis work (26 May 44)
11. Estimate of equipment and personnel required for the production of 100,000 doses of typhus vaccine monthly (19 Apr 44).

B. 1. Correspondence relating to Prof. Haagen's work on human subjects in the Natzweiler concentration camp.

C. Correspondence between Japanese Embassy in Berlin and Prof. Haagen concerning exchange of information on yellow fever, influenza, penicillin.



D. Documents of importance from preventive medicine point of view:

1. Document referring to possible health hazards resulting from the bombing of Hamburg dated 6 August 1943 (remarkable document! ).

2. Report dated 4 August 1944 on experience with T. A.B. - Chol. vaccine (Tetra-Vaccine) (no date but thought to be 1944)

3. Report on general health conditions within the Luftgau 1. VII and XVII. (no date but thought to be 1944).

E. Information relating to the conditions in German universities:

1. Confidential document concerning teaching restrictions in all German universities (20 October 1944).

2. Letter from Prof. Burgers, Kongsberg, concerning difficulties of obtaining personnel for teaching.

F. Miscellaneous documents of scientific interest:

1. Program of conference held in Berlin (2 Nov 1944) on uses of electron microscope.

2. Correspondence with Prof. E. Hipoke (General-oberstarzt u. Inspekteur der Luftwaffe) concerning contribution of Haagen to new publication on Aviation Medicine.

3. Correspondence concerning the use of Prof. Schuffner of Amsterdam, in Germany.

4. Reference to Institut für Wehrwissenschaftliche Zweck-forschung der Waffen SS (10 July 1944)

G. Summary and Comments:

The hygiene Institute of the Strassburg university was apparently a well organized and efficiently staffed teaching and research institution. Indications are that investigative work was essentially dedicated to virus work and the preparation of antigens for active immunization. The diseases under study (influenza, typhus, epidemic hepatitis, yellow fever) obviously were problems of practical concern to the German Army. Though the problems under study include potential BW agents, no direct evidence was found which could be construed to indicate a connection between the activities in the institute and bacteriologic warfare.

Perusal of Prof. Haagen's correspondence furnished valuable information concerning military research organization in

Germany.

Evidence was also encountered which proved that medical experimental work involving human subjects was being conducted through the SS and under the supervision of Haagen in concentration camps in the vicinity of Strassburg.



V. Preliminary investigation of former German concentration camp at Natzweiler.

Upon suggestion of informant Mlle. Schmidt of the Institute of Hygiene in Strassburg and because of the material found in Prof. Haagen's files it was decided to visit this camp on 22 December 1944. Located near a place called Studhof not far from the small hamlet of Natzweiler at an altitude of approximately 800 m.a camp of the usual hutment type was found surrounded by a barbed wire fence (evidence of electrically charged wiring), guard towers and powerful lights. At the time of the inspection the Camp was occupied by the French Army who was using it for the internment of German nationals rounded up in the Strassburg area. From the French Officer who escorted the investigators through the installation many stories of atrocities allegedly committed by SS guarding the camp were recited. This informer also volunteered the information that Dr. Ruhl and Letz from the Medical Research Institute and the Fort Fransecky laboratory had frequently visited the camp in connection with experimental work on prisoners. From the medical standpoint the following installations of the camp appear noteworthy:

1. Isolation barracks for infectious diseases (no special equipment present).

2. Large incineration plant with morgue and alleged torture equipment. Autopsy room with one porcelain autopsy table. Dumping ground for ashes derived from incineration. Room filled with earthenware urns allegedly for sale to families of cremated prisoners.

3. Steam and dry heat delousing barracks.

4. Outside of enclosure in close proximity of camp a chamber (12 x 10 x 7 feet) was found which exhibited some of the features observed in the chambers described at Fort Fransecky. It had an air tight door, white tile walls and ceiling, concrete floor, observation window as well as electric light and a flue leading to the outside of the building. A lever type cut-off mechanism permitted the closing of the flue. Some type of electric equipment had been removed from the inside wall of the chamber. An inlet consisting of 1½ in. pipe threaded on the inner end penetrated the center of the air tight door. Strips of adhesive tape apparently used for sealing purposes were stuck around the edges of the door.

COMMENTS:

Full investigation of the camp including the review of the medical records is planned. Records on this subject obtained in Dr. Haagen's file are included under paragraph G in the report on the Hygiene Institute of the Strassburg University.

HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
ALSOS Mission  
APO 887

12 January 1945

VI. Report on Interrogation of Professor Stein, Oberstarzt and former dean of the Medical Faculty of Strassburg University.

This PW was located in the 414th PW hospital about 15 miles northwest of Marseilles where he is chief of the Medical Service. He was seen on 7 December 1944 through the cooperation of the G-2, Delta Base Section.

PW is about 60 years old and holds the rank of Colonel. He was a line officer in the last war and appears considerably security conscious concerning certain aspects of the medical activities in Strassburg. He was appointed dean of the Medical Faculty at the time of the reorganization of the University in 1940 and held this office up to the liberation of the city. He claims to have remained in Strassburg to the last purely voluntarily because he felt it was his duty to remain with his patients. He remarked with some disapproval on the fact that certain other medical officers (ostensibly Haagen & Bickenbach) had found it preferable to leave before the entry of the Allied troops.

He was willing to discuss certain aspects of the research work going on within the medical faculty which corroborated the information obtained from Weygand but declined to know anything about the research projects assigned to Bickenbach and Haagen, pointing out that these were classified secret and were handled directly by the individuals concerned. He admitted having visited Fort Fransecky on one occasion in the early stage of its development but denied having either seen or having any knowledge of the chambers described in a previous report. He also "gave his word of honor as an Army officer" that he had never visited the concentration camp at Natzweiler and denied being aware of the nature of the work being done there by members of his faculty. His reaction however, suggested that he was somewhat disturbed by this line of questioning.

Asked about the functions of the Forschungsinstitut der Medizinischen Fakultät, he maintained that this organization was built up similar to the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft Research Institute in Heidelberg for the purpose of carrying out research work only without the handicap of teaching institution. The laboratories had only just been activated and research was mostly in the preliminary stage.



He pointed out that he was in charge of a long range evacuation program. For propaganda reasons most of the valuable equipment was first distributed to points within the Alsace including Fort Fransecky and was only later removed across the Rhine (Tauberbischofsheim).

COMMENTS: The physical and psychological circumstances of the interrogation were not very satisfactory since PW has been placed in a responsible position in a 1000 bed PW hospital. It is felt that future plans dealing with this PW should be delayed until further information is obtained from other sources which are now available.

WILLIAM J. CROMARTIE  
Captain, MC

CARLO HENZE  
Captain, MC

SECRET  
HEADQUARTERS  
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
ALSOS Mission

23 January 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Interrogation of Erika CLOTOFSKY, Red Cross Nurse and Medical Technician, 17 January 1945.

1. Reference is made to ALSOS report C-H 77, dated 12 January 1945, in which the personnel working in Fort Fransecky have been listed. Miss CLOTOFSKY was located in the 21st General Hospital, at Mirecourt, and was questioned concerning her knowledge of the work which was going on at the Fort. She revealed that she had seen service in Norway and Finland as a nurse and was finally sent to Strassburg for the purpose of learning clinical chemistry. She was assigned in June 1943 to the Biologic Section of the Forschungsanstalt der Medizinische Fakulté, under the direction of Professor Bickenvach, where she was instructed in the fundamentals of clinical chemistry. She also claims to have assisted in research work which concerned the determination of calcium and potassium in blood samples and in the administration of radio-active isotopes to rats. However, it is the impression of the interrogators that her knowledge of biological chemistry and medicine in general is limited to such an extent that she must have had little insight into the problems actually under study.

2. In November 1944, when the Institute was evacuated from the city to the Fort, she moved out to Fransecky where she assisted in the installation of the laboratories. When questioned concerning the measures of security in the Fort she stated that passes were required, mainly on the insistence of the Director of the Physics Laboratory, but that the guards were members of a civilian organization and were all old men. She also confirmed the list of personnel which we knew had worked at the Fort and stated that she had never seen either Professor Haagen or Professor Stien on the premises. She claimed to have extremely limited knowledge of the research under way and maintained to have been engaged mainly in the pipetting of solutions of unknown composition to her. She admitted, nevertheless, that the work was considered "secret." Questioned concerning the use of the three (3), chambers (see ALSOS report C-H 77, 12 January 1945), she claimed that

- 3 -

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they had never been used to her knowledge and presented only a very hazy recollection of their general technical features. Between September 15 and October 1, she claimed to have been on vacation and upon her return packing of all the equipment for shipment "across the Rhine" began.

3. As to the presence of the ultra-microscope, she said that it was operated both in Strassburg and at the Fort by Miss BARKHAUSEN. According to her, considerable technical difficulty was experienced with this instrument and most of the work was dedicated towards overcoming these preliminary handicaps. Miss BARKHAUSEN used blood cells, coal dust and also diptheria bacilli to test the functioning of the apparatus. Animals (rabbits, cats and rats), were brought up to the laboratory from the animal house for bleeding. Questioned about the animal house, she claims that the cage containing a tree and originally assumed by the investigators to have harbored monkeys, was used for cats. Asked to explain the presence of a gas mask cannister in the laboratory she showed great astonishment and suggested that it could only have been part of a pulmotor brought over from the Poli Clinic by Dr. Bickenvach for research.

4. Comments:

Information obtained from this source would indicate that some type of "secret medical research" was going on at Fort Fransecky. Because of the limited medical background of the source, information concerning the nature of this research was not obtainable. The impression is conveyed that little, if any, experimental use of the chambers was made during the stay of Miss CLOTOFSKY at the Fort.

W.J. CROMARTIE,  
Captain, MC.

C. HENZE,  
Captain, MC.

# APPENDIX A. GERMAN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCIENTISTS

<u>Institutes, Agencies:</u>	<u>Personalities</u>	<u>Addresses, Remarks</u>
Der Leiter der Kriegswirt	President: Menzel (7 May 43)	Berlin-Steglitz
Schaftsstelle im Reichs forschungsrates	Wehrmedizin: Prof. Dr. W. Richter	Grunewaldstrasse 35, Tel: 726071 (Letter dated 26 May 44)
Deutsche Forschungsge- meinschaft	Medical Section: Dr. Breuer (14 Aug 43)	Berlin-Steglitz Grunewaldstrasse 35 (Ltr. 2 May 44)
	SS Standartenführer Sievers, Berlin- Dahlem, Pucklerstrasse 16.	Involved in supplying human subjects for medical research.
Kaiser Wilhelm Institut für Hirnforschung	Prof: Dr. Hallervorden	Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg.
Oberkommando der Luftwaffe	Amtsrat Quenzel (18 July 44)	Address: Saalow (Post Zossen- Land).
Chef des Sanitätswesens		
Kurlazarett der Luftwaffe	Prof. E. Haagen, moved there after leaving Strassburg.	Address: Oberschreiberhau Riesengeb.
Office of Luftwaffenarst- Mitte		Address: Berlin- Dahlem, Kronprinzenallee 172 (7 Jan 44)
Inspektion des Sanitäts wesens der Luftwaffe	Dr. Rose	Berlin Tempelhof, Columbia Strasse (5 June 43)
Lehrgruppe Wissenschaft und Forschung der Krzt- lichen Akademi der Luftwaffe	Oberstarzt Prof. Dr. Kalk, Oberstabsarzt Dr. Range	Saalow (Post Zossen-Land)



<u>Institutes, Agencies:</u>	<u>Personalities:</u>	<u>Addresses, Remarks</u>
Reichsminister der Luftfahrt u. Oberbefehlshaber der Luftwaffe	Martius (Generalarzt)	Berlin W. 8, Leipzigerstrasse 7 (12 Apr 44)
Behring-Werke	Prof. Dr. Bieling (virus research)	Marburg a. Lahn.
Luftgausaniitätsabteilung VII		Munchen, Prinzregenten Strasse 52, (29 Sept 42)
Institut für Experimentelle Therapie Emil von Behring	Prof. Dr. Hans Schmidt (6 Nov 42)	Marburg a. Lahn
Institut für Infektionskrankheiten Robert Koch	President: Prof. Dr. E. Gildemeister	Berlin N.65, Föhrerstrasse 2.
Militärärztliche Akademie	Generalorzt Dr. Schreiber (12 June 44) Was responsible for epidemiologie research.	Berlin N.W., Sharnhorststrasse 35, Privat adress: Potsdam, Mangerstrasse 34.
	Prof. Dr. Gutzeit Beratender Internist beim Heeres Sanitatsinspekteur (27 June 1944)	Breslau 8, Hobrechtufer 4.
Hygiene Institut der Universität Erlangen	Director: Oberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. Hermann Eyer (virus research)	Erlangen, Wasserturmstrasse 3.
Luftfahrmedizinisches Forschungsinstitut des.	Director: Prof. Dr. Strughold	Schloss Wolkersdorf über Greifenberg Schlesien(15Sept44)
	Dozent Dr. med. A. Dohmen (virus research)	Giessen 16, Röntgenstrasse 4
Hygiene Institut der Waffen SS	Dozent Dr. Mrugowsky SS Oberfuhrer(suspect of being involved in experiments on human subjects.	Berlin-Sehlendorf Spanische Allee 10-12 (1July44).

<u>Institutes, Agencies:</u>	<u>Personalities:</u>	<u>Addresses, Remarks</u>
Hygiene Institut der Univ. Greifswald	Prof. Herzberg (virus research)	Greifswald, Martin Lutherstrasse 6, Tel: 2089
Lehrgruppe C (Forschungsgruppe) der Militärärztl Akademie	Schreiber, Generalarzt	Berlin NW 40 Scharnhorstrasse 35
Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine	Flottenarzt Dr. Grunske (makes date for visit of Jap. medical officer to Haagen's Institute and yellow fever set-up).	Berlin W 35, Landengrafenstrasse 12 (7 March 44)
	Obersturmführer Dr. Krieger (Involved in Natzweiler experiments on human subjects).	Worked in concen- tration camp Natzweiler (3 Feb 44)
Krztliche Akademie der Luftwaffe		Berlin-Wittenau (21 Feb 44)
Horst Wessel Kranken- haus im Friedrich- shain	Prof. Dr. med. Kalk (virus work)	Berlin-W 15, Emserstrasse 37-38
	Dr. Neumüller Generalstabarzt der Luftwaffe-Mitte Aid: Prof. Dr. Horstens	Berlin-Dahlem, Kronprinzenallee 172
Luftwaffen Lazarett, Abteilung für Blutkonservierung		Berlin NW 7, Schumannstrasse 20-21 (Charite)
	Stabarzt Dr. Antony Inspektion des Sanitätswesens der Luftwaffe (aviation medecine)	Berlin-Tempelhof, Columbiastrasse (28 June 43)
	Flottenarzt Prof. Dr. Zschucke	Berlin W. 62 Langrafenstrasse 12 (15 May 43)



<u>Institutes, Agencies:</u>	<u>Personalities:</u>	<u>Addresses, Remarks:</u>
Sanitatschef der Kriegsmarine		Berlin W. 35 Tirpitzufer 72-76 (12 Apr 43)
	Stabsarzt Dr. Krupe (virus research)	Robert Koch Institut Fohrerstrasse 2.
Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, Chef des Wehrmacht Sanitäts- wesens		Berlin W 35 Bendlerstrasse 34 (29 Feb 44)
	Marine-Oberstab sarzt Kobayasi (Jap.) Visited Haagen on 4 & 5 Apr 44, discussed yellow fever and influenza.	
Institut fur Luftfahrt Patologie		Freiburg i. B.
	Generaloberstabsarzt Prof. Dr. Handloser Chef des Wehrmacht- sanititwesens, Ober- kommando der Wehrmacht	Berlin W 35, Tirpitzufer 72-76 (17 Oct 44)
	Generaloberstarzt Prof. Dr. Schroeder, Chef des Sanitatswesens der Luft- waffe	Saalow (post Zossen-Land)
	Prof. Dr. Rostock Bevollmachtigter des Führers für das Sanitäts und Sanitäts und Gesund- heitwesen.	Berlin NW 7 Siegelstrasse 5-11
	Geheimrat Prof. Dr. Uhlenhut	Freiburg i. B., Hebelstrasse.
	Prof. Dr. Abderhalden	Halle a. Saale Hindenburgstrasse 21.

Institutes, Agencies:Personalities:Addresses, Remarks:

Prof. Dr. Reiter  
President des  
Reichsgesundheits-  
samtes

Berlin

Prof. Kiskalt,  
hygienisches  
Institut der Univ.  
München

Pettenkoferstrasse 34,  
München 15.

Prof. Dr. E.G. Nauck  
(probable new director  
of Tropen Institut in  
Hamburg after recent  
death of Muhlens).

Hamburg,  
Bernhard Nothstrasse  
74.

H. Ruska - Laboratorium  
für Obermikroskopie  
der Siemens & Halske A.G.  
Recent data found in Prof.  
Haagen's file indicated  
that this worker has moved  
to Insel Riems.

Berlin  
Siemenstrasse.











1- SOUTHWEST VIEW OF FORT FRANSECKY ACROSS MOAT.



2- MAIN ENTRANCE TO TUNNEL LEADING INTO FORT.





3- North wing of Fort opening on courtyard showing portion occupied by the biology laboratories (2nd Floor)



4- Captured film showing room "A" of biology laboratory a portion of the chamber may be seen on either side.





5- Interior view of large chamber taken through entrance door showing cage attached to ceiling and portion of ventilator system (flue).



6- View of electrically driven exhaust mechanism located on top of large chamber.





7- Top of Fort Fransecky showing 20 feet  
stacks connected with exhaust system  
of chambers.









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